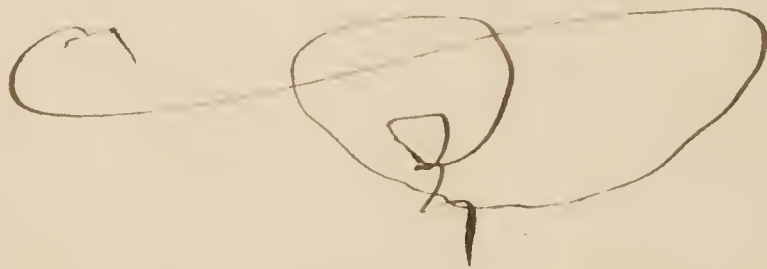




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Presented by Dr Jenner to  
William Gush Esq  
&c &c &c  
with his best respects

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to Dr. Jenner, consisting of a large, flowing initial 'J' followed by a surname that is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

ON THE  
PROPER MANAGEMENT  
OF  
VACCINATION,

With the causes and prevention of its failure, to protect the Constitution from any after-influence of the contagion of Small Pox, with an additional Paper, on the infection of other diseases,

BY  
**HENRY JENNER, M. D., F. L. S.**

&c., &c., &c.

Many years professionally connected with his late near relative, the distinguished DR. JENNER.

*“forte scutum salus ducum.”*

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1843.

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**OBSERVATIONS**  
ON THE  
**PROPER MANAGEMENT**  
OF  
**VACCINATION.**

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Opinions and Theories however scientifically or philosophically suggested, must yield to opposing proofs and direct contrary established facts.

Although it will not be necessary for me to state any of my experiments, or give any particular opinions I may have formed relative to the cause or original source of the vaccine disease, yet as it may be desirable I will do so, as such statements would be useless without any guidance for carrying on the successful practice of its inoculation; which, if carefully and properly conducted, I am well convinced that dreadful and deadly foe to mankind, the Small Pox, may be speedily exterminated from the face of the earth.

Some professional gentlemen having drawn attention to a disease that has sometimes affected Cattle, which they have called Cow Small Pox; I consider it proper it should not be passed over unnoticed, and shall therefore make some observations upon it, with some other observations I deem proper to notice also; and must farther employ my pen than I intended, as I wished my communications to have been brief and concise, whilst fixed on the strong immoveable basis of truth and experience which any opponents, or those of contrary opinions should find themselves incapable of refuting, for I feel myself justified in asserting, that by wrong

management, and employing impure or contaminated vaccine lymph, may be attributed the cause of the failures and ill effects produced, or of any influence after of the Small Pox upon the constitution, as also of every death that from their vaccinating has occurred.

There are I believe more and larger dairies, and a greater number of cows milked in Gloucestershire, than in most of the other counties, yet for several years past, the peculiar pustular eruptions which often in the spring of the year appeared on some of their teats, called the Cow Pox, scarcely ever now occur, and the complaint is almost annihilated, in consequence of attained knowledge of its cause being carefully avoided, and when such pustular eruptions appear, there being immediate recourse had to remedies to check or stay their progress, and prevent the infecting action of the lymph taking much effect on the hands or fingers of the milkmaids, which is then less likely to happen, by their having been in general previously vaccinated, and thus rendering them less susceptible, and if infected by it then in so slight a manner, as not likely to produce pustules to obtain depended upon lymph from, or be so likely to convey the infection to other cows they might be after engaged to milk; besides the greatest care is taken by the farmers, that the complaint shall be unknown to have occurred at their dairies, or that any of their cows were at any time affected with it.

From these circumstances, the great difficulty and almost impossibility of now procuring the pure, original uncontaminated infection immediately from the cow may be attributed, and then if unable to ascertain the precise time of the first appearance of the pustules, I do not trust to it by first vaccinating with the lymph, one or two healthy children, and if I produce true genuine cases, I take my lymph for my own use, and supply of others, who are desirous of obtaining it from me, as on its purity and after care taken with it, the complete success in the practice of vaccination, will chiefly depend, for that which had been, and often is at this time made use of, cannot be so confidently relied upon, having in progression passed



through immense numbers of constitutions, and often not due care taken in selecting the most healthy and proper children, of healthy parents, to take the infecting lymph from, at an early period, and from perfect pustules.\* We therefore find the consequence to have been, that, thus passing through such an immense number of constitutions, and often imbibing impurities from diseased habits in its progress; that in numerous cases, \* eruptive affections of the skin have ensued, the Small Pox being only mitigated, and in some instances the constitution not at all shielded from its full malignity. I have known ulceration of the pustules on the arms, eruptive affections of the skin, and subsequent insecurity from entire influence of Small Pox, to have happened after vaccination, although the lymph was taken by myself from the purest and most perfect pustules on the arms of the most healthy children I could select, by the culpable inattention and careless indiscretion of some of those who received it from me, allowing it afterwards to become damp, and take on a putriferous state before it was inserted, from which cause according to the degree of putridity it had acquired, it became more or less contaminated, and produced in a greater or less degree, such insecurity or ill effects mentioned, which were after unjustly and ignorantly said to arise from the vaccine disease itself. I cannot therefore, hold myself responsible for the after safety or security of those vaccinated by others, although I should have supplied them with the vaccine infection, unless it is immediately inserted, and I am assured the children to be vaccinated with it, are then in a proper state to have the operation performed or had observed the progress of the disease, during the increasing advancement of the pustules on the arms, nor of the lymph afterwards taken from the supposed genuine pustules by others, for the continuation of their practice though vaccinated with the lymph which I had supplied.

On the disease called Cow Small Pox, I would remark, that I suppose

\* See the Publication of "Observations on the Cow Pox," by DR. WILLIAM WOODVILLE, Physician of the Small Pox and Inoculation Hospitals, Printed and sold by Mr. Wm. Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

*I have very lately (July 1844) obtained genuine pure vaccine lymph from a fine young cow from which I carry on my vaccination and supply those with who are desirous of receiving it from me and apply paying a fee. J. H.*



it may arise or originate in the Cow, with rendered contaminated infectious pustules on the teats or udder of that animal, by her then having some peculiar bodily disease or eruptive complaint of the skin, and thus causing or creating, an infectious hybridous disease, capable of being carried on in succession the actual Small Pox.

The appearance of the true and genuine pustules on the teats of the cow, and on the arms of children that I vaccinated at the commencement of the practice, struck me with their similarity, to those produced by Small Pox, and when I stated this to Dr. Jenner, he coincided with me, and held that opinion always afterwards.

A healthy cow inoculated with Small Pox matter, might be more likely (if she could be infected with it), to receive the disease in a milder form than a human being, but the lymph or matter of any of the pustules so produced, I consider could never be so purified as some have supposed as to then produce genuine vaccine cases, it must be most hazardous to employ it, and should not be confided in.

In the early practice of vaccination, particularly in London, the lymph made use of, must by some means often been impure, for the vaccinations were continually producing pustular or other species of eruptions, on some parts of the body, and various accounts of the inefficacy of vaccinations were frequently communicated from different parts of the country, therefore, those who were then vaccinated, and any doubt of their security remaining, should be re-vaccinated.

The marks or cicatrices left on the arms of those who were previously vaccinated, must not be taken as a direct, but doubtful criterion, and may deceive in deciding whether or not they were really perfect vaccine cases. If they are very small or scarcely perceptible, it may be suspected, such persons not to be perfectly secured, from perhaps too little effect having taken place on the constitution, to render it incapable of not being susceptible of some farther influence from Small Pox contagion. Where the cicatrices appear larger, it then indicates the great probability of genuine



cases and complete efficacy ; but when they appear very large, it may then be supposed, that some ulceration of the pustules might have taken place, and thereby their contents might be contaminated, so as to prevent complete security, and vaccinating from such pustules should be avoided.

Many are of the absurd opinion, that the efficacy of vaccination, will only shield the constitution from Small Pox contagion for a certain number of years, and that persons though previously were properly vaccinated will then again become susceptible of it. I would therefore recommend them to have recourse to re-vaccination, to remove such ideas, for even were they correct, and its becoming necessary to be again vaccinated for security, every fifth, seventh, or tenth year, vaccination would be still far better, and much more advisable, than variolous inoculation, to ensure health and length of life; for the inoculation of Small Pox, which though giving a very great chance, yet is no certainty, and that sad afflicting and disfiguring disease, will often prove fatal by inoculation, under the most judicious and skilful treatment, besides re-vaccination would then to a certainty ensure future security, where the previous vaccinations might not have been perfect. We find persons continually applying to Offices for the insurance of lives, then why should any hesitate at a small expence, and greater certainty of preserving life, to apply for re-vaccination.

I will give two authentic reports of cases of Small Pox, amongst the great numbers which might be communicated of premature victims to variolous inoculation, and should show with what grateful thankfulness ought it to be received, with hastened attendance of the people with their families, to one of the stations humanely established throughout the nation, to offer to proper indigent applicants gratuitous vaccination, that safe, certain, and mild preventive, of any influence of Small Pox on the constitution ever afterwards, and it may be truly remarked, that amongst the numerous charities that exist, none are to be found more humane or advantageous than those which respect the prevention and cure of disease, and charity in this direction has the singular quality of being insusceptible of abuse.



The fatal cases of inoculated Small Pox, I mentioned giving are “a father and his four children were inoculated for the Small Pox; the eruption proved of the confluent kind. The father and two children died.---two recovered, which he left behind in the greatest misery. The other is the case of a young widow lady, who lost her husband at the early age of 24, one infant at the breast was left her, which in her pitiable situation, constituted her only consolation; soon after the Small Pox began to rage in the City where she lived, she therefore was advised to have her little boy inoculated, with reluctance (as if presaging her impending misfortune) she consented, her fears alas! were too well grounded, on the day preceding the eruption, the child was seized with convulsive fits and expired on the tenth day.”

*“One smiling boy, her last sad hope she warms,  
Hush’d on her bosom, circled in her arms,  
With feeble cries her last sad aid required,  
Stretch’d its stiff limbs and on her lap expired.”-----DARWIN.*

I went to Dublin early in the spring of 1803, accompanied by my brother the Rev. George Charles Jenner, who was for some years of the medical profession, and afterwards ordained, who had also greatly assisted Dr. Jenner in the investigation and establishing the vaccine practice. We went there at the urgent request of the chief professional gentlemen of that city, amongst whom in our conferences were Dr. Hervey, the Physician General, Dr. Cleghorn, the State Physician, Dr. Rennie, the President of the Medical Board, George Stewart, Esq., the Surgeon General, Dr. Perceval, Professor and Lecturer in Medicine, Dr. Crampton now Physician General, and R. S. Obre, Esq., now Surgeon General, Dr. Plunket, Dr. Clarke, and others of the most eminent and distinguished medical persons. They received us in (the never to be forgotten) most kind, respectful, and friendly manner, and during our stay there, treated us with the greatest hospitality. They stated it was their particular desire for our presence, to learn from us, how they were to manage and conduct



the vaccine practice, which though confidently assured and well convinced of its efficacy, yet for want of more experience and better information they were continually erring and doing injury, and had therefore desisted and determined to entirely give up the vaccine practice, until they were instructed by us how to proceed with it. After which they again commenced the practice, and promoting its extension in a proper and careful manner and ever since may be seen by the reports from thence, with what great success and efficacy, vaccination has been carried on throughout Ireland.

When it was stated by these professional gentlemen, their desire and expectation that their Government would remunerate us, and handsomely for our going and services, the Secretary of State informed them, that the sanctioning of the practice of vaccination by their Government could only be expected, and we received nothing at all, nor did we ever receive any of the donation by Parliament to Dr. Jenner.

I have sacrificed my health and a vast deal of my time with anxiety, attention, and exertions in the cause, and promoting the wide extension, and universal humane adoption of vaccination, with much of my pecuniary resources, and lessening my professional practice, indeed to such a degree, as to induce my receding to a more humble station in society; but the great victory of the life saving cause in which I have so long engaged, being now triumphantly achieved, I hope to obtain more quietness and rest from my labours, with the enjoyment of the high gratification, which humanity towards my fellow creatures so long stimulated me, to continue its strenuous and indefatigable champion.

Heroes, and great Captains and Commanders by sea and land, who have rendered services to their country, by their conquests and victories, by their cannon or by their sword, have received honours and been deservedly amply rewarded, but "*is it not better to save life, than to kill?*" I leave this reflection and consideration to the Public.

As this may be my last required communication, on this very inter-



esting subject, the vaccine Inoculation, I shall add some farther observations and cases, to urge its establishment and universal practice.

I have vaccinated with my own lancet, some thousand persons of all ages, mostly of the lower class, gratuitously; but never except in one single instance in my own practice, which case will be given, (and was accounted for, in my publication of “A Guide to Mothers and Nurses, on the treatment and management of Infants and young Children”), have I known the least influence after, of Small Pox on the constitution. Then how is it that so many failures, ill effects, and even some deaths from reported vaccinations could have occurred, at any of our Hospitals, or medical Institutions, or in the individual practice of any professional gentleman? Certainly from the vaccinators, however eminent in the other branches of the profession, not at the commencement or early part of the vaccine practice, having a competent or perfect knowledge in its management, as was the case at Dublin; I foresaw and foretold the great mischief and ill consequences which might therefore be expected to ensue, especially when the most ignorant people, not of the profession, were, and even now, are permitted to take up the lancet to vaccinate with impunity; and obtain great numbers of persons weak enough to submit to their blameable rash practice.

The case of my own failure I alluded to, was:—Two infant children of a very respectable farmer near Berkeley, were vaccinated at the commencement of the practice, before the propriety and consequence of the skin being free from any eruptive complaint, was known to be important, to ensure safety from any after influence of the Small Pox; and one of the children at the time had some eruptions on the head and soreness of the ears. He left this place, and many years after returned, on a visit to his brother, where he sickened with the Small Pox, which he caught at Bristol; it appeared of the confluent kind, and his face and the whole of his body were so completely covered over with progressing eruptions, that I supposed he could have no chance of recovery, but soon after the



eruptions appeared to be receding and dying away, and he speedily became quite well. His brother vaccinated at the same time, having no eruptive affection, and his family I had afterwards vaccinated, were frequently in the chamber where the afflicted person lay ill, yet all escaped the least influence from the disease.

In farther proof of the protection of genuine, or well managed vaccination, from any influence after of the contagion or infection of the Small Pox on the constitution, I will state some of the cases that occurred under my knowledge and observation, in the parish of Berkeley only.

A young man a carpenter of Alkington caught the Small Pox, and was thickly scattered over with large distinct species of pustules, and confined for some time to his bed; but when recovering, at my urgent request, his wife, whom I had several years previously vaccinated, consented to sleep for several nights in the same bed with him, but felt not the least influence after from the contagion of Small Pox.

A woman at Ham, I had many years before vaccinated, has often been since with persons afflicted with the Small Pox. She went with another woman to a house, not either of them knowing there was a person in it dreadfully ill with the disease. The consequence was, that the other woman who accompanied her, not having been vaccinated, caught it and died, whilst the other, who had been vaccinated, who went frequently to see her, and stay with her, escaped without the infection taking the least effect upon her.

JAMES PHIPPS was the first person vaccinated on the public promulgation of the Providential discovery of vaccine inoculation, as a mild, successful certainty of staying that dreadful and baneful plague, the Small Pox, which has already rescued so many thousands from afflicting disease and untimely graves, and will continue its benign efficacy to our future generations. Since this person's vaccination, I have several times, after long intervals, inoculated with fresh taken active Small Pox matter without producing the least constitutional effect. He has always enjoyed



good health, and never since he was vaccinated had a single day's illness, and now, though aged, constantly and ably pursues his daily labour as an under gardener in our family.

SAMUEL CUTT an aged person at Newport, had the Small Pox in so severe a manner that he fell a victim to it. I saw him when in a dying state, and a fine little grandson who I had previously vaccinated, amusing himself by playing with his convulsed fingers, and the smell of the room was very offensive, but the child received no infection.

A little boy and his twin sisters, my own children, who I had before vaccinated, were inoculated with active Small Pox matter, several times afterwards, and exposed to its contagion, but no infection ensued; nor when some time after I took the boy into the room where a young person lay in the most loathsome and dangerous state of Small Pox. The sight frightened him, and with great difficulty I obliged him to go to the bedside and take hold of the poor sufferers hand, and the smell of the room was most intolerable, but he received no constitutional influence from the contagion.

The wife of a resident in Berkeley, lay in whilst another woman lay dreadfully ill with the Small Pox in a bed in the same room. I vaccinated the infant soon after its birth, and it passed regularly through the disease without any inconvenience, and escaped infection, though constantly remaining in the same chamber. This child is now become a fine healthy young woman, lately in the service of a nobleman's family as nursemaid.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS of Berkeley had the Cow Pox by milking a cow at a farm with the disease, when he was a boy, but he never received any influence after from the Small Pox, though he had many times been in houses where persons were lying ill with the disease. I inoculated him in several places with Small Pox matter, when upwards of 70 years of age, but could not infect him.

The wife of Daniel Atkins, of Woodford Green, caught the Cow Pox more than 40 years ago, by milking a farmer's cows with the disease,



when she was in his service ; she afterwards married, and her husband caught the Small Pox, and had it in a most severe and dangerous manner, but ultimately recovered. During her husband's dreadful and loathsome state, she not only was his nurse but slept in the same bed with him, and her linen became much saturated by night, by discharge from his numerous pustules, which was so great that his shirt when taken off, and become dry, would stay in an upright posture. So much absorption of discharge from the pustules on the shirt, arose from a superstitious notion that the sheets and linen of those whilst afflicted with the Small Pox must not be changed, as it was very unlucky, and giving a less chance of recovery, and I did not discover this circumstance of the wife's ignorant folly, which was kept concealed from me. To show this case was not exaggerated, and fully satisfy its truth to others, the above as described, was sworn before me, being at the time the Mayor of Berkeley.

A young woman residing in a cottage near Stone, caught the Small Pox, and had a thick covering of pustules, during which time she suckled her child that I vaccinated as soon as I found the mother sickening with the Small Pox, who kept the child in the same bed with her, and continued to suckle it. When she left her bed, and could sit up, with the dried black scabbed appearance of the pustules about to drop off, I took a gentleman who was averse to vaccination from the ill consequences he had seen and heard of after, of some wrong conducted cases, and was often speaking against the adoption of the vaccine practice, to see this woman in the state described, and her infant sucking her, and he became a convert.

Many people with their families came to me from Purton and its vicinity, that they might be vaccinated, in consequence of a young man catching and dying of the Small Pox ; but a fine handsome young person, much esteemed by all his acquaintance, who was the captain of a brig, and a native of the village, was persuaded not to be vaccinated, and attending to this sad advice, he shortly after caught the Small Pox, and fell a lamented victim to the disease, whilst his relatives in the house, and



neighbours around, who had been vaccinated, and went (some of them) to visit him, all escaped infection from his fatal malady.

Many persons (not unfrequently) have had a second attack of Small Pox, with increased severity to the former, and I will notice a few cases of such secondary occurrences; and we hear also, that not long since the King of the Netherlands had suffered from an attack of Small Pox, though it cannot be doubted but his Majesty must have some years previously been inoculated with it, or else irregularly vaccinated; and I believe there are not many parishes wherein a secondary attack of Small Pox has not happened, and very often with such increased severity as to disfigure the countenance, and sometimes proved fatal.

A young man the son of Mr. Church, carpenter of Newport, who had been inoculated, and had a regular Small Pox, with numerous scattered fine pustules over his face and body. I was several years after requested to attend him, and found him severely suffering from Small Pox, and covered very thickly over with pustules, and by the description given me by his friends, in a more severe manner than by his previous inoculation, but I did not consider him in danger from this attack of the disease, and in due time he recovered.

Mr. Fewster of Thornbury, who was an experienced medical practitioner, was requested to inoculate a little girl for the Small Pox, but, on seeing the lancet (which should never be shown), she became alarmed, and could not be prevailed upon to submit to the operation, 'till Mr. Fewster to appease her alarm, and show her the simplicity of the operation, inoculated himself on the wrist, which regularly advanced, and he also, and his patient, sickened at the usual time after, and both had a mild Small Pox.

When some time ago being at Sir Samuel Wathen's, at Acton Hall, one of his son's asked me how many times I allowed a person could have the Small Pox. I told him twice; because he said if I did not, he could have shown me a man who long before had the Small Pox very severely,



and from whom many were inoculated, now again had the disease, from which he was not yet recovered, and that this second attack, was quite as severe, or more so than the former, but he was getting well.

Great numbers may therefore be now remaining in a state of jeopardy, from imperfect vaccinations in its early practice, and may it not be possible, or even probable, that even her Majesty herself, our good and amiable Queen, may not be completely secured from the chance of some future influence of Small Pox affecting her. I therefore cannot withhold venturing my opinion that her Majesty should be recommended to be re-vaccinated if much time has elapsed since her Majesty's previous vaccination was submitted to and the most distant doubt remaining of her perfect security, and if re-vaccinated, that the operation should be performed with pure, fresh, immediate taken lymph, from a fine pustule on the arm of a little cottager of healthy constitutioned parents and family, by which to a certainty also, the bloom of her cheeks would be preserved, and the beauty of her features never suffer the least injury from it.

I attribute my own success in vaccination, by keeping in reserve some of the most healthy children, of healthy parents, in the vicinity of my residence, and vaccinating them in succession immediately from arm to arm, on the 8th, or not after the 9th day, and any lymph then taken for reserving (if not in the least turbid, but perfectly transparent), and supplying those who are desirous of obtaining vaccine lymph from me; I carefully keep from the possibility of becoming damp, to take on the least degree of contamination from putridity.

Supposing that one pustule on each arm, or that two on one arm only, may not always sufficiently protect the constitution from entire Small Pox influence upon it after, when I vaccinate, I make two small horizontal punctures on each arm, the one about 3 parts of an inch below the other, for the blood only just to appear, and then introduce the lymph taken on the point of my lancet, and after gently moving it about for a short time withdraw it. In using charged points for vaccinating, after making the punctures they should be managed as with the lymph on the lancet, but



kept longer moved within the punctures, for better moistening and dissolving the lymph. Some of the produced pustules will sometimes become large and troublesome, with increased inflammation surrounding them, which may be speedily relieved and abated by a drop of the acetum plumbi, on such pustules and repeated if found necessary, and great care should be taken not to break or injure the pustules in their progress, or allowing pressure or tight sleeves to be worn to give pain and induce inflammation.

If therefore the great blessing of Providence towards mankind by the knowledge in the management of vaccination be duly observed, and the practice promoted, only pure and genuine lymph employed recently taken, the progress of the pustules attended to, and the state of the patients examined and well considered before vaccinating; future failures and ill effects will cease in its practice; and its security as a perfect, permanent safeguard and shield of defence to the constitution, from any after influence of the Small Pox contagion upon it will be completely established.

I am anxious of acknowledging my obligations and feelings of great thankfulness to the professional and other gentlemen, who have kindly communicated to me interesting reports, and corresponded with me on the vaccine subject, and in conclusion will insert a few excellent appropriate and impressive lines of a poem, written by a humane and strenuous advocate for the universal extension and adoption of the vaccine practice.

—————"let me urge,  
O Parent! then, this duty: nor to fear,  
Nor superstition yielding, let thy child  
Encounter in his native shape the fiend,  
And brave his violence. For whither, say,  
To what sequester'd haunt canst thou retreat,  
Where he will not pursue? how vain thy flight,  
How sure thy victory, if, as art direct,  
And wise experience, thou anticipate  
His threaten'd blow!—so when the Patriarch's arm  
Was stretch'd to slay his son, an angel came,  
And sav'd the victim from impending death."

*"Moniti meliori sequamur"*



# ON THE INFECTION OF DISEASES,

BY HENRY JENNER, M.D., F.L.S.

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*The March of Intellect during the Forty three years of the present Century, has more rapidly advanced than for a great number of years previously past and gone for ever; and during this comparatively short space of time, the great improvements, and new discoveries in the various arts and sciences are astonishing and wonderful; nor has Nature been less sparing in the developement of many of her before hidden secrets and mysteries, to the ingenious and inquisitive penetrators into the science of Medicine and Surgery; yet many of the eminent and distinguished Gentlemen of these professions appear at present to retrograde by supposing, that hitherto considered pestilential diseases are not of a contagious or infectious nature; and that even the Plague does not possess such properties, and assert that they consider THE WISE AND SALUTARY LAW OF QUARANTINE to be a mere farce, and that there is not infection to be received from Typhus Cholera Morbus, Meazles, Scarlet Fever, or Hooping Cough; but they have not yet ventured to go so far with such assertions in respect of that great stumbling block to their false doctrine, at which they are obliged to halt, and cannot pass over the highly contagious and infectious Disease the Small-pox, which according to their doctrine ought certainly to be included. I am convinced that on further investigation, their present erroneous opinions will cease, for they "rest on a sandy foundation," and they now "see through a glass darkly." The fact appears to be that with very few exceptions all constitutions are always susceptible of Small-pox when not having previously had the disease, or been properly vaccinated, but much less so with respect to Typhus and most other infectious diseases, and more especially when the infection is not much concentrated but more diffused about the surrounding atmosphere to lessen its influence, otherwise woeful would be the consequence; and more persons become afflicted and fall victims to these sad Diseases, than would occur from the ravages of the Small-pox before the introduction of Vaccination, and particularly taking into consideration also, that persons are liable to repeated attacks of Typhus.*

*The origin of Typhus may be attributed to various causes; from the effluvia or stench of stagnated ditches, or obstructed drains and gutters or from the foul air of close crowded filthy dwellings, or perhaps as supposed, be produced from an epidemic influence, if at certain times and seasons, and in particular situations the atmosphere should be peculiarly contaminated; which by a different kind of contamination may possibly*



*then cause the different species of maladies which have been alluded to ; but I know of none which are supposed to have epidemic origin, or from such other causes which are stated, that cannot be communicated by contagion or infection to other persons, and be then carried on from them to others in succession afterwards.*

*From observation and experience the truth of Typhus being contagious and infectious, has for ages been established ; and by the general voice of the people been proclaimed to be so, “Vox populi est vox Dei,” and I would ask how that great, good, and merciful man HOWARD became afflicted with the Disease to which he unfortunately fell a victim, deeply and universally lamented.*

*I could record numerous cases and proofs in testimony of the correctness of my opinion on the subject of Infection, but shall in conclusion only give a statement of the visitation of Typhus which occurred some time ago, at Hamfield in this Neighbourhood.*

*Mr. William Ponting, a respectable Farmer, who for many years occupied the extensive Farm of Hamfield, in a healthy situation near the River Severn in the parish of Berkeley ; had one of his daughters, Miss Ann Ponting married to Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Great Torrington in Devonshire where they resided ; a Servant who had the care of their child eight months old, became ill with Typhus, by visiting a Neighbour whilst afflicted with that disease ; Mrs. Ashton came away to her relatives at Hamfield, with the Child and Miss Ashton, her husband's sister, as the servant could not accompany them ; on their journey the Child sickened with the disease very soon after leaving home, and in about a fortnight after, Mrs. Ashton was herself very severely seized with it, and soon after died ; in about another fortnight Samuel Woodman a servant at the farm became ill and went home a mile and a half distant and soon after died also ; he had a son and a daughter who resided in the same Cottage with him, the son became infected, and then also the daughter who had waited on them and was their nurse, but they both recovered ; about this time Mr. Ponting's son, Mr. John Ponting, became severely afflicted with it, as also another of the labouring servants James Watts, whose residence is more than two miles distant from Hamfield, in a different direction from that of Samuel Woodman's, his wife attended and nursed him, and caught the disease, as also did his daughter but they all recovered, though the man was for several weeks in a state of great danger, and suffered extremely ; another of Mr. Ponting's sons, Mr. Charles Ponting after a short time from the attack of his brother, became very severely afflicted, and it was long before he recovered two*



more of his sisters, Miss Fanny and Miss Annis Ponting about the same time became ill, but they both had it slightly; and now fell ill with it Mr. Ponting himself, which soon after proved fatal to him; and Mr. Edwin Foxwell a Nephew of Mrs. Ponting who had lately resided at Mr. Ashton's, in about a fortnight after leaving Hamfield became ill with Typhus.

Berkeley, 1843.

HENRY JENNER, M. D.

*Bristol Merc<sup>y</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 24. 1844*

*"It is with much regret that we announce the premature death in the Isle of Man of Archdeacon Hall who in the unshrinking performance of his parochial duties by visiting amidst a Typhus fever the poor and the prisoners caught the infection and died!"*

## TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HENRY JENNER, M. D. F. L. S. &C.

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*It being the opinion and wish of many highly respectable Residents in the County of Gloucester, and numerous others, that there should be presented to DR. HENRY JENNER, some mark of respect and grateful acknowledgement of the very great assistance he rendered to the late DR. EDWARD JENNER, by investigating and by his various experimental proofs for establishing the Providential Discovery of VACCINATION, whereby so many thousands of our fellow creatures have already been secured from afflicting disease, and saved from untimely graves, and having never received any of the Parliamentary grant to his late relative, it is hoped that his Professional Brethren, with those families and friends who have received the advantage of that mild safeguard against that destructive disease, the SMALL POX, with those also who are desirous of promoting and sanctioning its extension and practice, will generously aid their efforts to enable the Presentation of a Merited Public Testimonial to the Doctor, (who is the representative of the ancient and respectable Family) which is proposed shall be a*

### CHINA TEA SERVICE, WITH SILVER ACCOMPANIMENTS,

*and that any extra sums that may be received shall be deposited in a Purse, and also presented to him, and that a GENERAL PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION be submitted by an extended circulation of the above for that purpose, and the Donations will be duly noticed when the list of names and the residence of the Subscribers are arranged to be recorded for delivery with a Treatise on Vaccination, by Dr. Jenner, to those whose Donations are not less than One Guinea.*

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*It is requested that the kind Donations of those who will favor the list of Subscribers with their names, will then or as soon after as convenient, pay their Donations at the London Joint Stock Bank, in Princes Street, to the credit of Berkeley W. Bloxsome Esq., Manager of the National Provincial Branch Bank, Dursley, Gloucestershire, the Treasurer, or may to Dr. Jenner himself, and his Treatise on Vaccination will be sent free, or delivered on application at Messrs. A. K. Newman's, Booksellers, &c., Leadenhall Street, London.*

















